

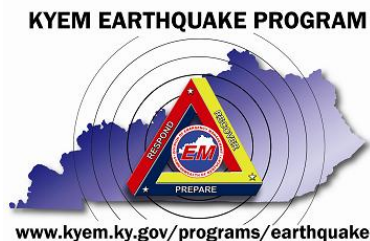
Name: _____

Date: _____

5.0 Magnitude Earthquake Vocabulary

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---|
| A) liquefaction | _____ | The area of faults that makes Kentucky a high risk for earthquakes. |
| B) seismology | _____ | An instrument used to detect and record earthquakes. |
| C) aftershock | _____ | A type of measurement of used to measure the strength of earthquakes. |
| D) fault | _____ | An earthquake which follows a major earthquake, and is of lesser magnitude. |
| E) magnitude | _____ | A sudden, rapid shaking of the Earth caused by the release of energy stored in rocks. |
| F) hypocenter | _____ | Also called the focus, is the place inside the Earth where an earthquake's rupture starts |
| G) seismogram | _____ | A measure of the amount of energy released by an earthquake. |
| H) epicenter | _____ | A recording of the Earth's motions produced by a seismograph. |
| I) New Madrid Seismic Zone | _____ | Also called earthquake waves, they are waves caused by the release of energy in the Earth's rocks during an earthquake. |
| J) Richter scale | _____ | The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus. |
| K) seismic waves | _____ | A crack in rock or soil along which movement has taken place. |
| L) earthquake | _____ | The process in which soil or sand suddenly loses the properties of solid material and behaves like a liquid. |
| M) seismograph | _____ | A scientist that studies the cause, measurement, and effects of earthquakes. |
| N) seismologist | _____ | The study of earthquakes. |

**Write the letter of
the vocabulary
word in the space
next to its
definition.**



Created Nov. 2010